

# The Hartford Republican

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## INFANTRY WILL ALSO BE NEEDED

PLENTY OF WORK FOR FOOT SOLDIERS IN THE SEARCH FOR VILLA.

## HARDSHIPS ARE ENDURED

Yankee Cavalrymen Caught in Blinding Snowstorm in the Mountains of Mexico.

At the front in Mexico, commanding General's headquarters, April 1 (by aeroplane and motor courier to Columbus, N. M., April 4).—America's first detachment of mountain infantry, a corps of specially trained men for such service as that in the mountain-studded country of Guerrero, soon will be actively assisting the cavalry in the search for the bandit Villa. The belief has been announced that such a command will prove invaluable in the work confronting the American troops in the Guerrero district.

"Much has been written," said the General, "about this being a cavalry chase. It is just as much an infantry task. There are places in the mountains where the cavalry cannot penetrate—rocks, cliffs, peaks, caves, canyons and forests—where at any time the chase might become a question of man-to-man fight or hand-to-hand work. The infantry in Mexico is now being brought into physical condition for this sort of campaign."

"Is that the reason," the General was asked, "why the infantry at the bases back of the front has been talking about the ten and fifteen-mile hikes it has been ordered to take into surrounding mountains?"

"The infantry," replied the General, "may soon have a reason to demonstrate the uses of its training."

The marching referred to has been along the line of communications as the infantry advances toward the front, about two weeks behind the advance columns of the cavalry. An aeroplane this afternoon sailed into headquarters' camp, stopped five minutes with dispatches, and then flew southward toward a mountain pass twenty miles away, flying over a mesa, where the distant mountains were reflected upside down, as in water, by the afternoon heat waves on the ground. The machine rocked and slipped over this boiling air.

Earlier in the day from this same mesa a troop of half frozen cavalrymen came into camp for rest and food. They had been caught in a sudden norther. The cold was so biting that they had to keep their fingers in motion, some of them said, so that in case of attack their trigger fingers would not be too numb for use. Yesterday afternoon in this mesa snow was flying so thickly as to obscure the adjoining mountains. Men and horses in the headquarters' camp stood with their backs to the driving white flakes, the men's heads covered with blankets and the horses with noses almost to the ground.

This morning the men in this same camp, all sleeping in the open, awakened to find themselves covered with a layer of hard snow. They looked across an irrigation ditch to see Gen. Pershing himself, white with snow. There was not a tent in camp. The tents and abundant food are on the way, but thus far the troopers have moved ahead out of each advance camp without waiting for either tents or food.

Search for Cabin.

The troops which kept its trigger fingers working for warmth had spent many hours in search for a mountain top cabin, where scouts reported that two Villa bandits had called for food. This house was less than fifteen miles from the headquarters of the Americans. The information which the troop obtained bore out the opinion among officers here that most of the Villa force have been scattered into very small groups, some of whom are seeking inaccessible places.

The censorship does not permit disclosure from here of these positions, but the reports of patrols indicate that a good many of Villa's band have been pressed so closely that

they have hidden their arms and assumed the guise of farmers.

Rode the Mountains.

This particular cavalry patrol literally rode the mountains in its chase after quick news of the two Villa soldiers who had called for food. The patrol, not wishing to be seen from towns as it went out, took to the sides of mountains where trees, gullies and small valleys afforded good shelter from view of the plains. The men rode through steep slopes, among which there were neither road nor trail, except those made by deer and bear. Their horses slipped and stumbled over rocks and boulders. Before they reached the Mexican's house snow obliterated the trails by which they had hoped to follow the two bandits to their hiding place.

At the house the cavalrymen found only a man about eighty years of age, in a red and green blanket, and a young woman, with a small baby. The two men who had called for food, said the aged man, had left for some place in the mountains.

## WOMEN'S TRAINING CAMP PLANNED IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal., April 5.—Two hundred and fifty women will go into military encampment at the United States Presidio here June 1 for six weeks under strict military rule to learn the ways of war, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. Frederick H. Colburn, regent of the San Francisco chapter of the Women's Section of the Navy League. The object of the camp is to prepare women in first aid work.

## DOORS OF McHENRY BANK ARE CLOSED

INSTITUTION IN HANDS OF RECEIVER—WILL BE LIQUIDATED.

News was received here Monday that the McHenry Deposit Bank had closed its doors and that the cashier, L. C. Brown, had been chosen special Banking Commissioner to take charge of the institution's business. State Bank Examiner E. L. Augustus inspected the bank Monday and it was at the conclusion of this examination that the directors met and decided to quit business. The cause of the bank's bad showing is attributed to the fact that the mines have not been running regularly for sometime and that being the main source of income for the people of that vicinity a scarcity of money has resulted.

The depositors will be paid in full as the men at the head of the defunct institution are financially able to replace the losses of the bank. The failure is not attributed to bad management on the part of any of the bank's officers, but to the hard times and irregular running of the mines as stated above. It has not, for the last two or three years, been considered a paying institution and it has been kept going more through public spirit on the part of the officers than as a money making concern.

The last statement of the condition of the McHenry Deposit Bank showed a capital stock of \$15,000 and a surplus of \$1,600. The deposits subject to check were \$9,182.17; time deposits \$5,646.67. Total resources and liabilities each \$33,181.27.

## Notice, Farmers!

The Ohio County Union of the A. S. of E. will meet at Hartford on April 8th at 10 o'clock and the State Secretary S. B. Robertson and others of the State Board will be with us. So let all locals be represented and all farmers that can be present. All those wanting binder twine should put in their order by then, also those wanting salt and fertilizer. Those who have not delivered their poultry should be at this meeting.

HENRY M. PIRTLE,  
County Sec'y.

## Another Recruit.

Guy Rhodes, 21, of Beaver Dam, applied for enlistment at the local recruiting office this afternoon and was accepted. He will be examined by Lieutenant Sperry Thursday and sent to Jefferson Barracks Thursday night. This is the seventh recruit signed up this week.—Owensboro Inquirer.

## CARRANZA WANTS TROOPS TO LEAVE

REPORT THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE AMERICANS QUIT MEXICAN SOIL.

## ARE ON A HOT TRAIL

But "First Chief" May Soon Conclude That The Trail Has Become Cold.

Washington, April 6.—Attention of administration officials was focused today on the diplomatic aspects of the American expedition into Mexico. News regarding military developments was lacking.

In some quarters there was strong inclination to connect the de facto government's apparent delay in permitting the use of the railroads for the shipment of supplies to the United States forces with a desire of General Carranza to have the American soldiers leave Mexican soil.

It is understood that Carranza officials on the border have made informal inquiries as to how much longer the expedition will remain in Mexico, and how far south it will penetrate.

Legally the American forces are now pursuing what is termed "a hot trail." No great surprise would be occasioned here if Carranza should suggest soon that the trail has become cold and should question the propriety of American troops proceeding much farther. Conflicting reports regarding the use of the railroads have been received here.

While the War Department was without reports, indicating that Carranza authorities at Juarez have orders to accept shipments, at the State Department it was understood that such orders had been given.

## Die a Natural Death.

El Paso, Tex., April 6.—The wild stories of the massing of Mexican troops in proximity to the border, among the most popular yarns with the alarmists, have apparently died a natural death. The favorite number of troops so massed was 20,000, although enthusiasts were willing to go as high as 40,000. As the most authentic information places the number of troops that the de facto government has in all Mexico between 50,000 and 60,000, it was difficult for the "rumoristas" to explain where the cohorts supposed to be in Northern Chihuahua and Sonora came from. As a matter of fact, according to the most reliable data obtainable here, Gen. Calles has between 4,000 and 6,000 men in Sonora, with whom he is planning operations against the Yaqui Indians.

It is more difficult to obtain dependable information regarding Northern Chihuahua, but the best informed Americans here do not believe that there are more than 2,000 or 3,000 troops in that district. In this connection it is pointed out that in spite of all the troubles that have beset Mexico in the last five years the vast majority of the population have remained quiescent. Carefully compiled statistics show that never at any time has there been more than 100,000 men in arms in the republic out of a population of 15,000,000. In the height of his power, Porfirio Diaz had a regular army of 31,000 men, with reserves of 60,000.

## Villa's Whereabouts.

The story that Francisco Villa is wounded and that his capture is imminent is asserted again by Gen. Gavira, the Carranza commander at Juarez.

Gen. Gavira has made public a telegram which he said he had received from Gen. Bertani, at Madera, stating specifically that the bandit had been shot and was in hiding somewhere between Bachimba and Satevo.

The message is confirmatory of reports from American headquarters that Villa was located heading toward Satevo.

## For Sale.

1915 Model Runabout Saxon. Almost as good as new. New tires. Will trade for good horse and buggy.

DON H. TICHENOR,  
Hartford, Ky.

## WHY GOOD ROADS SHOULD BE BUILT

SECRETARY OF OHIO COUNTY GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION SETS FORTH REASONS.

## AID TO INTELLIGENCE

O. E. Taylor Aids Problem Uppermost in Minds of Ohio County People.

Good roads are so important to the financial, social and educational life of a community that no enumeration of their advantages is likely to include all the benefits they afford, but a brief consideration of some of the chief advantages of good roads will be of greatest value in determining the amount of money that may be justifiably expended in the road improvement and in determining what classes shall in equity and fairness to all bear the expense. The principal advantages of good roads, that is of hard surface roads are as follows:

1. Good roads decrease the cost of transportation, at certain seasons of the year considerably, but at others only a little.

2. Good roads permit the cultivation of crops not otherwise marketable, resulting in extending the area that can be profitably devoted to the production of fruits and vegetables, and is most felt in the vicinity of towns and cities.

3. Good roads give a wider choice of the time for the marketing of crops, allowing the produce to be hauled to market when the work of production is at its minimum.

4. Good roads permit marketing to be done when the price is right. Crops can be held on the farm and hauled into town when the highest and best market can be obtained otherwise, the crops must be hauled when the roads are in condition and sold for what they will bring or storage charges paid in town while waiting for the price to get right.

5. Good roads give a wider choice if the market place allowing the farmer to go to the town which will pay him most and not to the nearest town necessarily.

6. Good roads tend to equalize the produce market between the seasons, an advantage of relative importance with our cold storage and railroad facilities.

7. Good roads tend to equalize railroad traffic between the seasons. Impassable wagon roads over any extensive area will materially hamper the shipping of agricultural produce and the receipt of goods from the manufacturing sections.

8. Good roads tend to equalize mercantile business throughout the year allowing the merchant to do business more economically since business is distributed more thoroughly throughout the year. This works a saving to the consumer as well by allowing the merchant to figure a less profit on his sales due to a partial doing away with the dull seasons.

9. Good roads permit more easy intercourse between people in the country, and between the city and the country like ours.

10. Good roads mean better schools and easier ways to get to them. A most important matter to the coming generations, for whose existence and training the present generation is responsible.

11. Good roads facilitate R. F. D. The more good roads we have the more R. F. D. routes we will have and the easier it will be made for the country people to get their mail and to market their produce by parcel post or to order their groceries delivered by Uncle Sam.

12. Good roads invite tourist travel and bring the men with the money into contact with the country that needs the money for its development.

13. Good roads increase the price of farming lands in the sections they serve and in the general locality as well. A most forceful argument for good roads.

The thirteen reasons for good roads above given are nearly equally divided between the financial and the social side of the proposition. The one is as important as the other.

Good roads are to be urged prin-

cipally because they increase the intelligence and the value of each citizen to himself and to his county.

We want good roads for the same reason that we want good schools. We could not consent to be without the best schools that we can obtain, why then shall we be content with makeshifts for roads?

## MISSOURI NEGRO KILLED FOR MURDER OF SHERIFF

St. Charles, Mo., April 5.—Lacy Chandler, a negro who shot and seriously wounded Sheriff Dierker, of St. Charles county, on Tuesday, was slain by a posse near here this afternoon.

The negro was trapped in a hay loft of a barn. When he appeared at the door many shots were fired at him and he ran back and set the barn on fire.

As the barn burned he again ran to the door, and fell dead as a volley of shots were fired.

Sheriff Dierker was shot and dangerously wounded Tuesday night, when he attempted to arrest the negro for shooting at Ernest Plackemeier during a quarrel over wages. After he had set the barn on fire the negro again appeared at the door and held up his hands. Hundreds of bullets greeted him. He fell back into the blazing barn and his body was burned.

Sheriff Dierker died this afternoon, two hours after the negro was killed.

## PEACEFUL MEXICO TO HAVE NEW REVOLUTION

FELIX DIAZ REPORTED TO BE GATHERING FORCE IN THE SOUTHERN PART.

Washington, April 5.—Reports to the Department of Justice indicate that there now is no longer any doubt that Felix Diaz had landed in Mexico. Officials have been informed that he is at the head of a considerable force in the South of Mexico, and has received material aid through Guatemala. It is the first official information of the revolutionary leader's whereabouts.

A propaganda in his favor along the border between the United States and Mexico is reported, and a number of his adherents there are under surveillance by the department agents.

Thus far there has been little definite information as to his movements or the source from which he obtained arms and ammunition. It has been fairly well established, officials say, that he received considerable financial aid in New York. One of his agents recently was traced by department agents to Canada, and another was said to have left recently for Spain.

It is considered possible that Diaz may have armed his followers in Cuba. In this connection officials recalled today the sale about a year ago by the United States to Cuba of a quantity of old rifles.

Guatemalan officials repeatedly have denied that their country was concerned in any way in the Diaz movement, and reiterated that it is neutral.

## WILL SPEND \$30,000

To Unionize the Coal Miners of Western Kentucky.

Peoria, Ill., April 5.—The Illinois division of the United Mine Workers of America today authorized the expenditure of a fund of \$30,000 to unionize the miners of Western Kentucky. The organization will be undertaken under the direction of the International Union.

## Attention, Farmers!

We have a stock of Farm Implements consisting of Blue Bird Plows, Vulcan Churn Plows, Pug Tooth and Disc Harrows, Corn Drills, Cultivators and anything else in the Implement line. We also have three Weber Road Wagons and one Runabout Buggy. All this will be sold on regular terms. Don't forget we still handle the established Jones' Brand Fertilizer.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO.,  
Hartford, Ky.

The "lure of the tango kid" ought to carry the normal human being in the opposite direction.

## NEGRO TROOPERS DEFEAT BANDITS

TENTH CAVALRY FALLS UPON MEXICANS AND KILL THIRTY WITHOUT LOSS.

## VILLA NOT IN THE BAND

Shoot Over Shoulders at Americans—U. S. Scouts Fired Upon By Villa Adherents.

San Geronimo, Chihuahua, April 4 (via aeroplane to Colonia Dublan and by wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Two hundred American cavalrymen under Col. W. C. Brown, Tenth Cavalry, defeated an equal force of Villa followers in the second engagement of the campaign at Aguascalientes, thirty miles north of Guerrero, on April 1.

This report was brought to Gen. Pershing today by two Mexican ranchmen, who said that the Mexican forces lost thirty men and forty horses, while the Americans suffered no casualties.

## Villa Not Present.

Villa was not with the band, according to the ranchmen, who asserted that the American troops believed at first they had encountered the bandit chieftain.

For hours the American cavalrymen followed Gen. Manuel Lopez, one of Villa's lieutenants, and his bandits through winding canyons and almost impassable trails of the mountains. Believing they had eluded their vigilance and before they realized it they were confronted by the troops of the Tenth Cavalry of Gen. Pershing's old regiment, which had been stationed near the town to intercept stray bands attempting to make their escape.

## Meager Details.

Only the most meager details of the ensuing engagement were brought by the ranchmen, but in many respects it resembled that of a week ago at Guerrero. Immediately the bandits realized the presence of the American troops they began a hurried disorganized flight from their camp, some seizing their ponies and others trying to make their escape afoot. They went singly and in small parties all firing at the American troops as they fled. None took time to aim, the ranchmen said, and as a result none of the bullets found a khaki-clad mark.

Officers here are inclined to believe that if thirty bandits were killed in the running fight, that at least as many more were wounded. It was asserted also that because of the nature of the engagement supplies and prisoners may have been captured. The ranchmen told Gen. Pershing that the Villa followers fled in scattering bands of three to five men before the negro cavalrymen.

## In Former Battle.

Reports reaching here indicated that the band encountered by the American cavalrymen was the largest detachment of the force defeated and scattered at Guerrero a week ago today by Col. Dodd's command. These troops were said to have been in the vicinity of Bachimba Pass for several days.

Two American scouts reported to Gen. Pershing they had been fired on by Villa outposts last Friday within the environs of Bachimba and that they had returned the fire. Two troops of cavalry sent to the town to intercept the bandits reached there after the command had fled.

## Removals.

Mr. John Bell has moved to his farm near Noe Creek and Mr. Chester Leach has moved into his property on Frederica street. Mr. Otto C. Martin has rented and moved into the O'Bannon property on Clay street. Misses Harriet Flener and Gorin Flener have taken rooms in the Miss Mary Rowe house on Union street. Al Barnett and mother have leased and moved into the Moore property on Union street.

## Governor Names Tax Commission.

Frankfort, Ky., April 5.—Governor Stanley today appointed the tax commission created by the last Legislature, composed of Senators Huffaker, Glenn and Brock and Representatives Gardner, Fickett, Hutchcraft and Oliver.